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=> s library and l1
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=> s screening and l2
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L5   778 L4 AND 1960-1997/ED

=> d bib abs 1-778

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 778 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN   1997:216067 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199799522571
TI   Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **Synthesis** and **screening**
     of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines.
AU   MacLean, Derek (1); Schullek, John R.; Murphy, Martin M.; Ni, Zhi-Jie;
     Gordon, Eric M.; Gallop, Mark A.
CS   (1) Affymax Res. Inst., 3410 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051
USA

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1997) Vol. 94, No. 7, pp. 2805-2810.
ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article
LA English
AB The application of a new encoding technology for drug discovery is described. A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepared on a beaded polymeric support. Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent in association with an oligomeric "**tag**," the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepared. After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by analysis of the associated tags at sub-picomole levels. Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were identified, many from multiple beads. The most potent inhibitor was found to have a K-i of 160 pM, apprxeq 3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay. Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extracting information from such compound collections, producing more data on a larger number of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 778 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:249543 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598263843
TI Identification and Characterization of a Novel Cytokine-inducible Nuclear Protein from Human Endothelial Cells.
AU Chu, Wei; Burns, Daniel K.; Swerlick, Robert A.; Presky, David H. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Inflammation/Autoimmune Diseases, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Roche Research Center, Nutley, NJ 07110 USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1995) Vol. 270, No. 17, pp. 10236-10245.
ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English
AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-associated genes. These changes play important roles in many physiological and pathological events. By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepared from interleukin-1-alpha and tumor necrosis factor-alpha-stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine-inducible gene, designated as C-193. The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no significant homology with any known gene sequence. Genomic DNA analysis revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids. Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'-untranslated region.
C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1-alpha or tumor necrosis factor-alpha, reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor-alpha stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent. Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent inducers of C-193 mRNA. Therefore, C-193 represents a new addition to the primary response

gene family. In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 318 amino acids and a calculated molecular mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein. The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like sequence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites. C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells. Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy. C-193-FLAG prepared in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose. These results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 778 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1992:389669 BIOSIS
DN BA94:61844
TI ENCODED COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY.
AU BRENNER S; LERNER R A
CS DEP. CHEMISTRY AND MOL. BIOL., SCRIPPS RES. INST., 10666 NORTH TORREY PINES, LA JOLLA, CALIF. 92037.
SO PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1992) 89 (12), 5381-5383.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The diversity of chemical **synthesis** and the power of genetics are linked to provide a powerful, versatile method for drug **screening**. A process of alternating parallel combinatorial **synthesis** is used to encode individual members of a large **library** of chemicals with unique nucleotide sequences. After the chemical entity is bound to a target, the genetic **tag** can be amplified by replication and utilized for enrichment of the bound molecules by serial hybridization to a subset of the **library**. The nature of the chemical structure bound to the receptor is decoded by sequencing the nucleotide **tag**.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 778 CANCERLIT
AN 96604711 CANCERLIT
DN 96604711
TI Applications of a combinatorial chemical **library** method for cancer research (Meeting abstract).
AU Lam K S; Wu J; Lou Q; Zhao Z G; Salmon S; Lebl M
CS Arizona Cancer Center, Tucson, AZ 85724.
SO Proc Annu Meet Am Assoc Cancer Res, (1995). Vol. 36, pp. 669.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DT (MEETING ABSTRACTS)
FS ICDB
LA English
EM 199605
AB Random combinatorial chemical **library** methods recently have proven to be powerful tools for basic research and drug discovery. The method developed in our laboratory is based on the 'one-bead one-structure' concept (Lam et al, Nature; 354:82-4 1991). Using 'split **synthesis**,' a random synthetic peptide (or non-peptide) **library** is generated with each resin bead displaying only one chemical entity. The vast **library** (10(6) to 10(8) entities) is then screened with a tagged molecular target. Beads that interact with the

acceptor molecule are marked with the **tag** and the positive beads isolated physically for structure determination. In addition to the 'on-bead' binding assay, we have also developed a 'two-stage release assay' where the ligand can be released for solution-phase testing against functional targets. The bead-of-origin of the positive ligand can then be isolated for structure determination. Here, we report on the use of this method for the identification of (i) peptides that mimic a discontinuous epitope, (ii) anchor residues for MHC class I molecules (A2 and B7), (iii) peptide substrate motifs for cAMP dependent protein kinase and Src-family protein tyrosine kinase, and (iv) peptides that bind specifically to the surface idiotype of lymphoma cells. For the lymphoma system, we purified the secretory idiotypes (IgM-kappa) from the culture supernatants of WEHI-231 and WEHI-279 murine lymphoma cell lines. These purified idiotypes were then used as probes to screen the random peptide libraries (both L- and D-libraries). We were successful in identifying idiotype-specific peptides, some of which consist of all D-amino acids. These peptides were highly specific and in multimeric form, bound to the lymphoma cell surface and triggered an increase in tyrosine phosphorylation of several proteins.

Work is underway to radiolabel these highly specific peptides for targeted therapy. The D-amino acid ligands are especially interesting as they are likely to be resistant to proteolysis in vivo. Other cancer targets that we are currently working on include the HER-2 cell surface receptor and the intracellular signaling enzyme phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C. In addition, random **screening** of peptide and non-peptide libraries for a anti-cancer activity against a battery of human tumor cell lines is also underway. This approach, therefore, has broad applications for cancer research.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 778 CANCERLIT
AN 95247734 CANCERLIT
DN 95247734
TI Identification and characterization of a novel cytokine-inducible nuclear protein from human endothelial cells.
AU Chu W; Burns D K; Swerlick R A; Presky D H
CS Department of Inflammation/Autoimmune Diseases, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Roche Research Center, Nutley, New Jersey 07110, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995). Vol. 270, No. 17, pp. 10236-45. Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDL; L; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 95247734
EM 199507
AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-associated genes. These changes play important roles in many physiological and pathological events. By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepared from interleukin-1 alpha and tumor necrosis factor-alpha-stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine-inducible gene, designated as C-193. The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no

significant homology with any known gene sequence. Genomic DNA analysis revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids. Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'-untranslated region.

C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1 alpha or tumor necrosis factor-alpha, reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor-alpha stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent. Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent inducers of C-193 mRNA. Therefore, C-193 represents a new addition to the primary response gene family. In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 318 amino acids and a calculated molecular mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein. The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like sequence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites. C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells. Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy. C-193-FLAG prepared in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose. These results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:411039 CAPLUS
DN 127:119338
TI Synthesizing and **screening** molecular diversity
IN Dower, William J.; Barrett, Ronald W.; Gallop, Mark A.; Needels, Michael C.
PA Affymax Technologies N.V., Neth. Antilles
SO U.S., 33 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 946, 239.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5639603	A	19970617	US 1993-146886	19931102
	EP 773227	A1	19970514	EP 1996-202827	19920916
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5770358	A	19980623	US 1992-946239	19920916
	WO 9512608	A1	19950511	WO 1994-US12347	19941102
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, US				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9511280	A1	19950523	AU 1995-11280	19941102
	AU 703472	B2	19990325		
	EP 726906	A1	19960821	EP 1995-902404	19941102
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				

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	GB 2298863	B2	19980311		
	CN 1134156	A	19961023	CN 1994-193984	19941102
	BR 9407947	A	19961126	BR 1994-7947	19941102
	JP 09508353	T2	19970826	JP 1994-513301	19941102
	US 6143497	A	20001107	US 1998-36599	19980306
	US 6165717	A	20001226	US 1998-78403	19980513
	US 6165778	A	20001226	US 1998-109613	19980702

PRAI US 1991-762522 19910918
US 1992-946239 19920916
EP 1992-920422 19920916
US 1993-146886 19931102
US 1993-149675 19931102
WO 1994-US12347 19941102
US 1995-432312 19950501
US 1995-484085 19950607
US 1995-484505 19950607

AB The invention relates generally to methods for synthesizing very large collections of diverse mols. and for identifying and isolating compds. with useful and desired activities from such collection. The invention also relates to the incorporation of identification tags in such collections to facilitate identification of compds. with desired properties. The invention, therefore, relates to the fields of chem., biol., pharmacol., and related fields. As an example, in an improved method for synthesizing a synthetic peptide **library** comprising a plurality of different members, each member comprising a peptide composed of a sequence of amino acid monomers linked to a bead to which bead is also linked .gtoreq.1 oligonucleotide identifier tags identifying the sequence of monomers in said peptide, wherein said amino acid monomers are protected with Fmoc and piperidine is used to remove the Fmoc protecting group, the improvement comprising effecting Fmoc removal by treatment with 5-15% piperidine for 5-60 min or 15-30% piperidine for 1-30 min.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:246307 CAPLUS
DN 126:311974
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines
AU Maclean, Derek; Schullek, John R.; Murphy, Martin M.; Ni, Zhi-Jie; Gordon, Eric M.; Gallop, Mark A.
CS Affymax Research Institute, Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1997), 94(7), 2805-2810
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PB National Academy of Sciences
DT Journal
LA English
AB The application of a new encoding technol. for drug discovery is described. A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepd. on a beaded polymeric support. Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent in assocn. with an oligomeric "**tag**," the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepd. After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by anal. of the assocd. tags at sub-picomole levels. Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were

identified, many from multiple beads. The most potent inhibitor was found to have a Ki of 160 pM, .apprxeq.3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay. Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extg. information from such compd. collections, producing more data on a larger no. of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:601001 CAPLUS
DN 126:19134
TI Studies on the **synthesis** and applications of synthetic oligonucleotide combinatorial libraries
AU Markiewicz, Wojciech; Markiewicz, Maria; Astriab, Anna; Godzina, Przemyslaw
CS Institute Bioorganic Chemistry, Polish Academy Sciences, Poznan, PL-61704, Pol.
SO Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. (1996), 61(Spec. Issue), S315-S318
CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765
PB Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
DT Journal
LA English
AB Synthetic dispersed oligodeoxyribonucleotide combinatorial libraries (d-SOCLs) were obtained by phosphoramidite method using a split prepn. approach on beads of a high-cross-linked polystyrene. Two independent selection modes, useful in **screening** and pulling out of beads of SOCLs, using either biotinylated or/and fluorescently labeled probes are presented. Elements of the SOCLs were coded by a **synthesis** of a **tag** which included an element of a **library** flanked upstream by a forward, a sequencing primer sequences and by a downstream reverse PCR primer, resp.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:188213 CAPLUS
DN 124:344060
TI A new combination of protecting groups and links for encoded synthetic libraries suited for consecutive tests on the solid phase and in solution
AU Felder, Eduard R.; Heizmann, Gerhard; Matthews, Ian T.; Rink, Hans; Spieser, Erich
CS Pharmaceuticals Division, Ciba-Geigy AG, Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
SO Mol. Diversity (1996), 1(2), 109-12
CODEN: MODIF4; ISSN: 1381-1991
DT Journal
LA English
AB A strategy for high-throughput evaluation of combinatorial compd. libraries is reported, which circumvents the necessity to test complex mixts. The method is based on a new combination of protecting groups, solid-phase linker and tags. Trityl was used as the N.alpha.-amino protecting group for the **tag** components, and the hydroxymethylbenzoic acid linker for anchoring the **library** elements to the solid support. The bulk of the **library** first undergoes a binding assay with the components grafted on beads. A selection of beads carrying strong ligands is stripped from the labeled target and distributed into microvessels. The ligands are cleaved and rinsed into microeluates. Subsequently, a more detailed characterization with a functional assay in soln. dets. the best performers, which are

identified through the peptidic **tag** left behind on the corresponding mother bead.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:733346 CAPLUS
DN 123:138130
TI Synthesizing and **screening** molecular diversity
IN Sugarman, Jeffrey H.; Rava, Richard P.; Kedar, Haim; Dower, William J.; Barrett, Ronald W.; Gallop, Mark A.; Needels, Michael C.
PA Affymax Technologies N.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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	US 5639603	A	19970617	US 1993-146886	19931102
	AU 9511280	A1	19950523	AU 1995-11280	19941102
	AU 703472	B2	19990325		
	EP 726906	A1	19960821	EP 1995-902404	19941102
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
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	GB 2298863	B2	19980311		
	BR 9407947	A	19961126	BR 1994-7947	19941102
	JP 09508353	T2	19970826	JP 1994-513301	19941102
	US 5665975	A	19970909	US 1995-470814	19950606
	US 6056926	A	20000502	US 1996-685273	19960723

PRAI US 1993-146886 19931102
US 1993-149675 19931102
US 1991-762522 19910918
US 1992-946239 19920916
WO 1994-US12347 19941102
US 1995-468672 19950606

AB A device and method are disclosed for efficiently synthesizing diverse mol. products on substrates. A parent vessel contains a suspension of substrates. The suspension is pressurized with argon and transferred to a plurality of reaction vessels in .gtoreq.1 reaction vessel banks where monomer addn. reactions take place. Optionally, the substrates may be tagged with a **tag** monomer. A vortexing motor vortexes the contents of reaction vessels during monomer addn. reactions to enhance **synthesis**. After the desired monomer and/or **tag** monomer addn. reaction, the suspension is pressurized with argon and transferred back to parent vessel for mixing. Thereafter, the suspension may be pressurized with argon and reallocated among reaction vessels for further **synthesis**.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:531436 CAPLUS

DN 123:191716
TI Identification and characterization of a novel cytokine-inducible nuclear protein from human endothelial cells
AU Chu, Wei; Burns, Daniel K.; Swerlick, Robert A.; Presky, David H.
CS Dep. Inflammation/Autoimmune Dis., Hoffmann-la Roche Inc., Nutley, NJ, 07110, USA
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1995), 270(17), 10236-45
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-assocd. genes. These changes play important roles in many physiol. and pathol. events. By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepd. from interleukin-1.alpha. and tumor necrosis factor-.alpha.-stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine-inducible gene, designated as C-193. The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no significant homol. with any known gene sequence. Genomic DNA anal. revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot anal. of somatic cell hybrids. Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'-untranslated region.
C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1.alpha. or tumor necrosis factor-.alpha., reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent. Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent inducers of C-193 mRNA. Therefore, C-193 represents a new addn. to the primary response gene family. In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 318 amino acids and a calcd. mol. mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein. The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like sequence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites. C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells. Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy. C-193-FLAG prepd. in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose. These results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:218517 CAPLUS
DN 120:218517
TI Synthetic receptor binding elucidated with an encoded combinatorial **library**
AU Borchardt, Allen; Still, W. Clark
CS Dep. Chem., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, 10027, USA
SO J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1994), 116(1), 373-4
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DT Journal
LA English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB A solid-phase binding assay was developed and used to screen a large **library** of N-acylated tripeptides in a single expt. to investigate

the binding profile of dye-labeled macrocyclic receptor I [R = CH2CH2NEtC6H4(N:NC6H4NO2-4)-4]. A 50,625-member substrate **library** was synthesized on Merrifield beads using a **tag**-encoded variant of the split **synthesis** method. The receptor was labeled with a dye (disperse red) so that its presence could be detd. visually. Upon mixing a dil. soln. of the labeled receptor with the solid-supported **library**, the beads bearing certain **library** members became red as they sequestered the red receptor from soln. The structures of these **library** members were detd. by picking the deepest red beads and then using gas chromatog. to read the **tag** array from each chosen bead. Several of the **library** sequences were synthesized by std. methods and their binding with I in soln. was measured to validate the solid phase assay. The solid phase assays revealed several notable and previously unknown binding properties of the receptors studied including strong preferences of I for cyclopropanoyl- (but not isopropanoyl-) terminated peptides. The parallel nature of the assay allows the binding properties of a receptor to be surveyed orders of magnitude more rapidly than allowed by individual binding measurements. Because of the large no. of substrates which can thus be evaluated, the new method can lead to a picture of receptor binding which is qual. different from that which results from traditional binding studies.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:128929 CAPLUS
DN 120:128929
TI Complex synthetic chemical libraries indexed with molecular tags
AU Ohlmeyer, Michael H. J.; Swanson, Robert N.; Dillard, Lawrence; Reader, John C.; Asouline, Gigi; Kobayashi, Ryuji; Wigler, Michael; Still, W. Clark
CS Dep. Chem., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, 10027, USA
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1993), 90(23), 10922-6
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
AB Combinatorial methods of chem. **synthesis** allow the creation of mol. libraries having immense diversity. The utility of such libraries is dependent upon identifying the structures of the mols. so prepd. The authors describe the construction of a peptide combinatorial **library**, having 117,649 different members, synthesized on beads and indexed with inert chem. tags. These tags are used as a binary code to record the reaction history of each bead. The code can be read directly from a single bead by electron capture capillary gas chromatog. The authors demonstrate the correct selection of members of the **library** on the basis of binding to a monoclonal antibody.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:107617 CAPLUS
DN 120:107617
TI Synthetic methods for the implementation of encoded combinatorial chemistry
AU Nielsen, John; Brenner, Sydney; Janda, Kim D.
CS Dep. Mol. Biol., Scripps Res. Inst., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SO J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1993), 115(21), 9812-13
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DT Journal

LA English

AB There has been a recent renaissance in drug **screening** with the development of new technologies which allow a large no. of compds. to be simultaneously exposed to a target. In these "combinatorial libraries", compds. that bind to the target with the highest affinity are selected from the pool of statistical sequences. Recently, a scheme for encoding combinatorially synthesized libraries has been proposed to surmount a no. of the limitations possessed by existing methods. Encoded combinatorial chem. combines the large diversity that can be achieved with a chem. **library** with an encoded genetic **tag** which can be used for the identification and sequential enrichment of any active component. The authors have now developed the chem. necessary to implement the conceptual scheme and how a CPG matrix can be appended to allow the parallel **synthesis** of peptides and their encoding nucleic acid sequences in an alternating, bi-directional manner. In addn. the authors demonstrate how the same support can be modified to permit a controlled "dendritic" display of the chem. **library**. Implementation of this latter regime provides a novel methodol. for controlled multivalent combinatorial ligand display.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1994:27026 CAPLUS

DN 120:27026

TI Encoded combinatorial chemical libraries

IN Lerner, Richard; Janda, Kim; Brenner, Sydney; Nielsen, John

PA Scripps Research Institute, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9320242	A1	19931014	WO 1993-US3127	19930330
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5573905	A	19961112	US 1992-860445	19920330
	AU 9339449	A1	19931108	AU 1993-39449	19930330
	AU 685050	B2	19980115		
	EP 643778	A1	19950322	EP 1993-908732	19930330
	EP 643778	B1	20000531		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 07505530	T2	19950622	JP 1993-517730	19930330
	AT 193561	E	20000615	AT 1993-908732	19930330
	ES 2147197	T3	20000901	ES 1993-908732	19930330
	US 5723598	A	19980303	US 1996-665511	19960618
	US 6060596	A	20000509	US 1998-33743	19980303
PRAI	US 1992-860445	19920330			
	WO 1993-US3127	19930330			
	US 1996-665511	19960618			

AB A method of **screening** synthetic compds. (e.g. series of peptides) for biol. (binding, activating, catalytic, etc.) activity involves **synthesis** of a **library** of bifunctional mols., each comprising a candidate active polymer and an identifying synthetic genetic **tag**. Two alternating parallel combinatorial syntheses are performed, such that addn. of 1 chem. unit to the candidate active compd. is followed by addn. of an identifying oligonucleotide sequence; the **library** is built up by repetition of this process. Serial

enrichment of active mols. is achieved by PCR amplification of and hybridization with their genetic **tag** sequences; sequencing the genetic **tag** identifies the sequence of the active mol. Thus, activated controlled-pore glass was coupled in 2 steps with an aq. NH3-cleavable sarcosine-succinyl-6-aminohexanol linker, and a bifunctional branch monomer, O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)-N-fluorenylmethoxycarbonylserine, was added by amidation of the terminal amino group of aminohexanol. Removal of the dimethoxytrityl group allowed addn. of a blocked nucleotide phosphoramidite, and subsequent removal of the fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl group allowed addn. of a protected amino acid; addnl. nucleotide and amino acid residues were added alternately. The **synthesis** included the steps of aliquoting, adding different units to each aliquot, and pooling the aliquots to build the **library** of bifunctional mols. sequentially. PCR primer binding sites may be added as blocks rather than added nucleotide by nucleotide.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:234467 CAPLUS
DN 118:234467
TI Encoded combinatorial peptide libraries containing non-natural amino acids
AU Kerr, Janice M.; Banville, Steven C.; Zuckermann, Ronald N.
CS Chiron Corp., Emeryville, CA, 94608, USA
SO J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1993), 115(6), 2529-31
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DT Journal
LA English
AB A solid-phase, combinatorial synthetic method has been developed to encode each nonnatural component in a biopolymer **library** with a unique peptide sequence. The peptide code provides a **tag** that can be characterized by conventional peptide analyses. The **synthesis** of an encoded **library** contg. 200 nonnatural decapeptides was achieved by the alternating, parallel **synthesis** of a branched polymer contg. both a binding ligand and a coding peptide. The ligand and coding sequences were independently synthesized using base-labile N.alpha.-9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) and acid-labile N.alpha.-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)propyl-2-oxycarbonyl] (Ddz) protecting groups, resp. **Screening** and affinity selection of this **library** led to the isolation of three antibody-binding ligands Ac-Arg-Ala-X3-His-Thr-Thr-Gly-X2-Ile-X1-Lys(H-Phe-Y2-Y1)-Ala-NH2 [X3 = L-naphthylalanine; X1 = norvaline, Y1 = Ala-Leu-Gly; X2 = N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine, Y2 = Ala-Gly-Leu; X1 = N-butylglycine, Y1 = Gly-Phe-Gly; X2 = Arg, Y2 = Phe-Ala-Leu] that were identified by Edman sequencing of the coding strand. Subsequent resynthesis and assay of the binding sequences established the submicromolar affinities of these three nonnatural decapeptides.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 778 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1992:443905 CAPLUS
DN 117:43905
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry
AU Brenner, Sydney; Lerner, Richard A.

CS Dep. Chem., Scripps Res. Inst., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1992), 89(12), 5381-3
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
AB The diversity of chem. **synthesis** and the power of genetics are linked to provide a powerful, versatile method for drug **screening**. A process of alternating parallel combinatorial **synthesis** is used to encode individual members of a large **library** of chems. with unique nucleotide sequences. After the chem. entity is bound to a target, the genetic **tag** can be amplified by replication and utilized for enrichment of the bound mols. by serial hybridization to a subset of the **library**. The **library** of the tagged chems. is termed an encoded combinatorial chem. **library**. The nature of the chem. structure bound to the receptor is decoded by sequencing the nucleotide **tag**. For example, with a **library** of peptides, each peptide was linked to a specifically designed oligodeoxynucleotide (genetic **tag**). Each of these oligodeoxynucleotides had a signature (unique) sequence corresponding to the linked peptide and was flanked by sequences recognizable by designed DNA primers of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). After a desired member of this **library** of peptide-oligonucleotides was selected by **screening** (e.g., selected by binding to a target), this desired member was then identified by PCR amplification of the signature nucleotide sequence. Detn. of the signature sequence from PCR amplified DNA gave the identity of the desired peptide. Thus, this method can be used to identify a few members in a large chem. **library**.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 778 CEN COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 97:515 CEN
TI COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY
Researchers continue to refine techniques for identifying potential drugs in` libraries' of small organic molecules
AU Borman, Stu
SO Chemical & Engineering News, (24 Feb 1997) Vol. 75, No. 8, pp. 43.
CODEN: CENEAR, ISSN: 0009-2347.
PB American Chemical Society
LA English
WC 4803

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 778 CEN COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 95:720 CEN
TI Chemical Research Faces Opportunities, Challenges From Information Tools
AU Krieger, James H.
CS C&EN Washington
SO Chemical & Engineering News, (27 Mar 1995) Vol. 73, No. 13, pp. 26.
CODEN: CENEAR, ISSN: 0009-2347.
PB American Chemical Society
LA English
WC 9040

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991P-R13980 Protein DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG

PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI)
with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody
light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific
antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991P-R13795 Protein DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI)
with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody
light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific

antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991P-R13311 Protein DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991P-R13310 Protein DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI)

with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997N-T66464 DNA DGENE
TI Human mevalonate pyrophosphate decarboxylase coding sequence - used for **screening** for MPD inhibitors, which regulate and control cholesterol **synthesis**
IN Huwyler L R; Toth M J
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG
PI WO 9714787 A1 19970424 37p
AI WO 1996-EP4394 19961010
PRAI US 1995-5652 19951018
DT Patent
LA English
OS 1997-245104 [22]
AB A nucleotide sequence (T664664) includes a coding sequence for human liver mevalonate pyrophosphate decarboxylase (MPD) (W17831), an enzyme of the cholesterol biosynthetic pathway. The full-length sequence was obtd. by PCR amplification of human liver cDNA using primers (T66468-69) based on partial MPD sequences obtd. by **library screening** with a rat MPD probe and 5' and 3'RACE. The nucleotide sequence can be used to produce large quantities of high-purity MPD for use in **screening** for MPD inhibitors, which regulate and control cholesterol **synthesis**, for raising diagnostic antibodies, or as a mol.wt. marker, food supplement or starting material for prodn. of polyisoprene-contg. cpds. such as taxol. An expressed sequence **tag** clone from human infant brain cDNA was almost identical to the isolated nucleotide sequence

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991N-Q13111 DNA DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the

synthesis of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991N-Q13110 DNA DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991N-Q13109 DNA DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128

PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 28 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991N-Q13108 DNA DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 29 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991N-Q13099 DNA DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB A RBS precedes the leader sequence but the location is not specifically indicated in the specification. Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 30 OF 778 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991N-Q13098 DNA DGENE
TI Synthetic human antibody **library** - produced by expression of DNA contg. random sequences for hyper-variable regions
IN Little M; Breiting F B; Seehaus T; Dubel S; Klewinghaus I
PA (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
PI EP 440146 A 19910807 14p
EP 440147A 91 0807 014 Ip
AI EP 1991-101094 19910128
PRAI DE 1990-4003880 19900209
DE 1990-4002897 19900201
DT Patent
LA German
OS 1991-231878 [32]
AB Synthetic human antibody libraries can be produced by using randomly synthesised oligonucleotides coding for each of the three hypervariable regions in the variable parts of the heavy and light chains (regions CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3). Two batches of oligonucleotides are used for the **synthesis** of the variable domains. These are ligated and inserted into expression vector pFMT. pFMT (EP-440147) comprises a modified pKK233-2 plasmid (SalI-BamHI deleted, HindIII replaced by BamHI) with an insert comprising a first leader sequence (P1) (Q13098) from a bacterial pectate lyase gene, a sequence (VH) (Q13110) coding for the

variable domain of a human antibody heavy chain (HuVhlys), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a second leader sequence (P2) (Q13099), and a sequence (VL) (Q13111) coding for the variable domain of a human antibody light chain (HuVllys). **TAG** sequences are represented in Q13108-09. The libraries may be used to isolate clones producing specific antibodies or antigen-binding antibody fragments by **screening** with specific antigens

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 778 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-19577 DRUGU C P E
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines.
AU Maclean D; Schuller J R; Murphy M M; Ni Z J; Gordon E M; Gallop M A
CS Affymax
LO Santa Clara, Cal., USA
SO Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.U.S.A. (94, No. 7, 2805-10, 1997) 3 Fig. 2 Tab. 30 Ref.
CODEN: PNASA6 ISSN: 0027-8424
AV Affymax Research Institute, 3410 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051, U.S.A.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AN 1997-19577 DRUGU C P E
AB A series of highly substituted N-mercaptoacyl-pyrrolidines was prepared on TentaGel resin beads (Rapp-Polymere) using combinatorial methods. All the active compounds had alpha-unsubstituted proline rings with 4-carbomethoxy substituents. One of the pyrrolidines was more potent than captopril as in-vitro inhibitor of rabbit ACE. The beads were individually encoded with oligomeric tags, and **tag** analysis facilitated the elucidation of the active pyrrolidines. This encoding strategy was more efficient than iterative deconvolution in identifying active components in combinatorial libraries; it is compatible with a wide range of chemistries and readily scalable to libraries with hundreds of thousands of compounds.
ABEX 240 Pyrrolidines were prepared on resin beads; each pyrrolidine was a mixture of stereoisomers. 3 Pool-split-react cycles were performed. Individual beads were encoded with tags constructed from permutations of 9 secondary amines. The final step of **library** assembly (acylation with one of 3 mercaptoacyl chlorides) was not encoded, so the final **library** consisted of 8 fully encoded sublibraries, each with 80 members. Amine protection was by 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) for the **library** members and allyloxycarbonyl (Alloc) for the coding tags. Pyrrolidines were cleaved from the solid support and assayed at about 50 nM vs. ACE. Tags were analyzed by HPLC. IC50 values vs. ACE were 0.61 nM for (1), 1.3 nM for (2) and 4.0 nM for (4). Diastereomeric products were separated by HPLC in 2 cases, and all the activity resided in one diastereomer in each case. IC50 values for these (presumably (L)-) diastereomers were 0.16 nM for (1) and 0.64 nM for (4).
Compound (1) was constructed from glycine, benzaldehyde, methyl acrylate and mercaptoisobutyryl chloride. (W131/WS)

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 778 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 97110399 EMBASE
DN 1997110399
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **Synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines.
AU Maclean D.; Schullek J.R.; Murphy M.M.; Ni Z.-J.; Gordon E.M.; Gallop M.A.
CS D. Maclean, Affymax Research Institute, 3410 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051, United States
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1997) 94/7 (2805-2810).
Refs: 30
ISSN: 0027-8424 CODEN: PNASA6
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB The application of a new encoding technology for drug discovery is described. A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepared on a beaded polymeric support. Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent in association with an oligomeric '**tag**', the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepared. After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by analysis of the associated tags at sub-picomole levels. Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were identified, many from multiple beads. The most potent inhibitor was found to have a K1 of 160 pM, .simeq.3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay. Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extracting information from such compound collections, producing more data on a larger number of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 778 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96043969 EMBASE
DN 1996043969
TI Production and characterization of biologically active Ala-Ser-(His)6-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-human prolactin (**tag**-hPRL) secreted in the periplasmic space of Escherichia coli.
AU Morganti L.; Huyer M.; Gout P.W.; Bartolini P.
CS National Nuclear Energy Commission, IPEN-CNEN, Cidade Universitaria,Sao Paulo, Brazil
SO Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry, (1996) 23/1 (67-75).
ISSN: 0885-4513 CODEN: BABIEC
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 003 Endocrinology
004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Human prolactin (hPRL) cDNA was obtained by **screening** of a

pituitary cDNA **library** with a synthetic 21-mer oligonucleotide and with rat PRL cDNA. For its expression, use was made of a vector, p3SN8, containing tac-promoter-controlled sequences for a bacterial cellulase leader joined to sequences coding for Ala-Ser, a chromatographic affinity site consisting of six histidines and a Factor Xa cleavage site. The hPRL cDNA was inserted at the 3' end of the cleavage-site sequences. Expression in Escherichia coil led to secretion in the periplasmic space of a fully bioactive hPRL variant constituting authentic hPRL with a peptide **tag**, i.e. Ala-Ser-(His)6-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg, at its N-terminal. This **tag**-hPRL could be rapidly and efficiently purified by metal-chelate affinity chromatography. The correct processing and quality of **tag**-hPRL was monitored by SDS/PAGE, Western-blot analysis, immunoassay and Nb2-lymphoma-cell bioassay. Treatment with Factor Xa for **tag** removal was only partially successful. Periplasmic secretion of **tag**-hPRL of the order of 0.7 .mu.g/ml per A600 unit and one-step purification indicate feasibility for **tag**-hPRL production for in vitro diagnostic and research applications. This is the first report describing periplasmic secretion of a bioactive form of hPRL.

L5 ANSWER 34 OF 778 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95136988 EMBASE
DN 1995136988
TI Identification and characterization of a novel cytokine-inducible nuclear protein from human endothelial cells.
AU Chu W.; Burns D.K.; Swerlick R.A.; Presky D.H.
CS Inflammation/Autoimmune Dis. Dept., Roche Research Center, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.,Nutley, NJ 07110, United States
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1995) 270/17 (10236-10245).
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-associated genes. These changes play important roles in many physiological and pathological events. By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepared from interleukin-1.alpha. and tumor necrosis factor-.alpha.-stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine- inducible gene, designated as C-193. The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no significant homology with any known gene sequence. Genomic DNA analysis revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids. Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'- untranslated region, C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1.alpha. or tumor necrosis factor-.alpha., reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent. Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent

inducers of C-193 mRNA. Therefore, C-193 represents a new addition to the primary response gene family. In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 318 amino acids and a calculated molecular mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein. The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like sequence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites. C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells. Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy. C-193-FLAG prepared in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose. These results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 778 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 92179835 EMBASE
DN 1992179835
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry.
AU Brenner S.; Lerner R.A.
CS Department of Chemistry, Scripps Research Institute, 10666 North Torrey Pines,La Jolla, CA 92037, United States
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1992) 89/12 (5381-5383).
ISSN: 0027-8424 CODEN: PNASA6
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB The diversity of chemical **synthesis** and the power of genetics are linked to provide a powerful, versatile method for drug **screening**. A process of alternating parallel combinatorial **synthesis** is used to encode individual members of a large **library** of chemicals with unique nucleotide sequences. After the chemical entity is bound to a target, the genetic **tag** can be amplified by replication and utilized for enrichment of the bound molecules by serial hybridization to a subset of the **library**. The nature of the chemical structure bound to the receptor is decoded by sequencing the nucleotide **tag**.

L5 ANSWER 36 OF 778 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2001 IFI
AN 2755039 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI METHODS FOR THE SOLID PHASE **SYNTHESIS** OF THIAZOLIDINONES, METATHIAZANONES, AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF; IMMOBILIZATION
INF Holmes, Christopher P, Sunnyvale, CA
IN Holmes Christopher P
PAF AFFYMAX Technologies NV, Curacao, AN
PA Affymax Technologies N V NL (29045)
EXNAM Datlow, Philip I
EXNAM Wong, King Lit
AG Stevens, Lauren L
PI US 5549974 19960827 (CITED IN 003 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1994-265090 19940623
XPD 23 Jun 2014
FI US 5549974 19960827
DT UTILITY

FS CHEMICAL
MRN 007148 MFN: 0455
CLMN 11
GI 18 Drawing Sheet(s), 28 Figure(s).
AB The invention provides an efficient and versatile method for the combinatorial **synthesis** and **screening** of libraries of 4thiazolidinones, metathiazanones, and derivatives thereof. In order to expediently synthesize a combinatorial **library** of derivatives based upon these core structures, a general methodology for the solid phase **synthesis** of these derivatives is also provided. Arrays of thiazolidinones, metathiazanones, and derivatives thereof useful as peptidomimetics and for the identification of agents having antifungal, antihistaminic, or antimicrobial activity or use in the treatment of inflammation, hypertension, renal failure, congestive heart failure, uremia and other conditions can be prepared using this method.
CLMN 11
GI 18 Drawing Sheet(s), 28 Figure(s).

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 778 INVESTEXT COPYRIGHT 2001 TFS

AN 97:186221 INVESTEXT(tm) REPORT NUMBER:1852916
PGNO PAGE 11 OF 22
DN 1852916
TI Arqule, Inc. - Company Report
AU King, M.G., Jr.
CS VECTOR SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.; ILLINOIS (STATE OF)
CSR MIDWEST/MIDWESTERN REGION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; NORTH AMERICA
CSTY Financial center investment bank-broker
PD 24 Jan 1997
DT COMPANY REPORT
FS Text Page; COMPANY REPORT
WC 476

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 778 INVESTEXT COPYRIGHT 2001 TFS

AN 96:618517 INVESTEXT(tm) REPORT NUMBER:1741740
PGNO PAGE 16 OF 19
DN 1741740
TI Houghten Pharmaceuticals Inc. - Company Report
AU Leheny, A.R.
CS HAMBRECHT & QUIST INCORPORATED; NEW YORK (STATE OF)
CSR MID-ATLANTIC/MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; NORTH AMERICA
CSTY Financial center investment bank-broker
PD 6 May 1996
DT COMPANY REPORT
FS Text Page; COMPANY REPORT
WC 385

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 778 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
AN 97:60587 LIFESCI
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **Synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines
AU Maclean, D.; Schullek, J.R.; Murphy, M.M.; Ni, Zhi-Jie; Gordon, E.M.; Gallop, M.A.
CS Affymax Res. Inst., 3410 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA
SO PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. USA, (1997) vol. 94, no. 7, pp. 2805-2810. ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Journal

FS W3
LA English
SL English
AB The application of a new encoding technology for drug discovery is described. A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepared on a beaded polymeric support. Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent in association with an oligomeric "**tag**," the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepared. After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by analysis of the associated tags at sub-picomole levels. Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were identified, many from multiple beads. The most potent inhibitor was found to have a K sub(i) of 160 pM, approximately 3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay. Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extracting information from such compound collections, producing more data on a larger number of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 778 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
AN 95:83506 LIFESCI
TI Identification and characterization of a novel cytokine-inducible nuclear protein from human endothelial cells
AU Chu, Wei; Burnst, D.K.; Swerlick, R.A.; Presky, D.H.*
CS Dep. Inflammation/Autoimmune Dis., Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Roche Res. Cent., Nutley, NJ 07110, USA
SO J. BIOL. CHEM., (1995) vol. 270, no. 17, pp. 10236-10245.
ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Journal
FS G3; N
LA English
SL English
AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-associated genes. These changes play important roles in many physiological and pathological events. By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepared from interleukin-1 alpha and tumor necrosis factor- alpha -stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine-inducible gene, designated as C-193. The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no significant homology with any known gene sequence. Genomic DNA analysis revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids. Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'-untranslated region.
C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1 alpha or tumor necrosis factor- alpha , reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor- alpha stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent. Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent inducers of C-193 mRNA. Therefore, C-193 represents a new addition to the primary response gene family. In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 318 amino

acids and a calculated molecular mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein. The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like sequence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites. C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells. Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy. C-193-FLAG prepared in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose. The results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 778 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
AN 92:17754 LIFESCI
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry.
AU Brenner, S.; Lerner, R.A.
CS Dep. Chem., Scripps Res. Inst., 10666 N. Torrey Pines, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA
SO PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. USA., (1992) vol. 89, no. 12, pp. 5381-5383.
DT Journal
FS G
LA English
SL English
AB The diversity of chemical **synthesis** and the power of genetics are linked to provide a powerful, versatile method for drug **screening**. A process of alternating parallel combinatorial **synthesis** is used to encode individual members of a large **library** of chemicals with unique nucleotide sequences. After the chemical entity is bound to a target, the genetic **tag** can be amplified by replication and utilized for enrichment of the bound molecules by serial hybridization to a subset of the **library**. The nature of the chemical structure bound to the receptor is decoded by sequencing the nucleotide **tag**.

L5 ANSWER 42 OF 778 MEDLINE
AN 97380410 MEDLINE
DN 97380410
TI A new combination of protecting groups and links for encoded synthetic libraries suited for consecutive tests on the solid phase and in solution.
AU Felder E R; Heizmann G; Matthews I T; Rink H; Spieser E
CS Pharmaceuticals Division, Ciba-Geigy AG, Basel, Switzerland.
SO MOLECULAR DIVERSITY, (1996 Feb) 1 (2) 109-12.
Journal code: CWL. ISSN: 1381-1991.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199711
EW 19971104
AB A strategy for high-throughput evaluation of combinatorial compound libraries is reported, which circumvents the necessity to test complex mixtures. The method is based on a new combination of protecting groups, solid-phase linker and tags. The bulk of the **library** first undergoes a binding assay with the components grafted on beads. A selection of beads carrying strong ligands is stripped from the labelled target and distributed into microvessels. The ligands are cleaved and

rinsed into microeluates. Subsequently, a more detailed characterization with a functional assay in solution determines the best performers, which are identified through the peptidic **tag** left behind on the corresponding mother bead.

L5 ANSWER 43 OF 778 MEDLINE
AN 97250445 MEDLINE
DN 97250445
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines.
AU Maclean D; Schullek J R; Murphy M M; Ni Z J; Gordon E M; Gallop M A
CS Affymax Research Institute, Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA.
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1997 Apr 1) 94 (7) 2805-10.
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199707
EW 19970702
AB The application of a new encoding technology for drug discovery is described. A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepared on a beaded polymeric support. Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent in association with an oligomeric " **tag**," the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepared. After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by analysis of the associated tags at sub-picomole levels. Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were identified, many from multiple beads. The most potent inhibitor was found to have a Ki of 160 pM, approximately 3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay. Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extracting information from such compound collections, producing more data on a larger number of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 44 OF 778 MEDLINE
AN 95247734 MEDLINE
DN 95247734
TI Identification and characterization of a novel cytokine-inducible nuclear protein from human endothelial cells.
AU Chu W; Burns D K; Swerlick R A; Presky D H
CS Department of Inflammation/Autoimmune Diseases, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Roche Research Center, Nutley, New Jersey 07110, USA..
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995 Apr 28) 270 (17) 10236-45.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
OS GENBANK-X83703
EM 199508
AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-associated genes. These changes play important roles in many physiological

and pathological events. By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepared from interleukin-1 alpha and tumor necrosis factor-alpha-stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine-inducible gene, designated as C-193. The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no significant homology with any known gene sequence. Genomic DNA analysis revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids. Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'-untranslated region.

C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1 alpha or tumor necrosis factor-alpha, reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor-alpha stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent. Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent inducers of C-193 mRNA. Therefore, C-193 represents a new addition to the primary response gene family. In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 318 amino acids and a calculated molecular mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein. The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like sequence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites. C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells. Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy. C-193-FLAG prepared in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose. These results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 45 OF 778 MEDLINE
AN 92302246 MEDLINE
DN 92302246
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry.
AU Brenner S; Lerner R A
CS Department of Chemistry, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA 92037..
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1992 Jun 15) 89 (12) 5381-3.
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Cancer Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199209
AB The diversity of chemical **synthesis** and the power of genetics are linked to provide a powerful, versatile method for drug **screening**. A process of alternating parallel combinatorial **synthesis** is used to encode individual members of a large **library** of chemicals with unique nucleotide sequences. After the chemical entity is bound to a target, the genetic **tag** can be amplified by replication and utilized for enrichment of the bound molecules by serial hybridization to a subset of the **library**. The nature of the chemical structure bound to the receptor is decoded by sequencing the nucleotide **tag**.

L5 ANSWER 46 OF 778 COPYRIGHT 2001 PJB

AN 94:4050 PHIN
DN S00392768
DED 8 Mar 1994
TI Pharmacopeia targets discovery technology
SO Scrip (1994) No. 1903 p16
DT Newsletter
FS FULL

L5 ANSWER 47 OF 778 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 97:496875 PROMT
TI Six Degrees of Separation in Drug Discovery
AU SCIMONE, ANGELINA
SO Chemical Market Reporter, (15 Sep 1997) pp. 10.
ISSN: 0090-0907.
LA English
WC 1952
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Turning to providers of specialty technology to access the latest took in drug discovery and optimization, pharma companies create a network of alliances.

Facing increased market pressures to accelerate drug development, pharmaceutical companies are turning to sophisticated tools in drug discovery and optimization. Improvements in combinatorial chemistry, high throughput **screening** and the expanding role of genomics and phage technology are changing the requirements of drug development. The need to access this technology is creating a web of alliances among pharmaceutical companies and providers of specialized technology.

There are hefty dollars flowing into the drug pipeline. Merck, the No. 3 drug company in the world, invested approximately $1.5 billion in research in 1996. With costs for bringing a new drug to market estimated at $359 million, according to estimates from the US Office of Technology Assessment, there is increased pressure to improve traditional methods of drug discovery and optimization.

To enhance rational drug design, large global players, such as Bristol-Myers Squibb and Hoffmann-La Roche, point to the importance of combinatorial chemistry. Combinatorial chemistry, which combines wet laboratory **synthesis** and computer generated software to offer a wide array of molecules for testing, first entered the drug development mainstream in 1994 with Eli Lily's $75 million purchase of Sphinx Pharmaceuticals. Other large-ticket deals soon followed, such as Novartis' (then Ciba) $2.1-billion investment to purchase a 49.9percent share in Emeryville, Calif.-based Chiron, Hoechst Marion Roussel's $58 million purchase of Tuscon, Ariz.-based Selectide and Glaxo Wellcome's $539 million purchase of Palo Alto, Calif.-based Affymax.

The marriage between large pharma companies and smaller combinatorial firms continues. In August, CombiChem, a San Diego-based combinatorial firm, announced a $17 million collaboration, exclusive of royalties, with Japan-based Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals for drug discoveries in the area of rheumatoid and osteo arthritis. CombiChem has received upfront payment and research support from other firms in the US and Japan, including Roche Bioscience. The deal with Japan-based Teijin Limited is for $10-million.

L5 ANSWER 48 OF 778 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 96:644703 PROMT
TI Engineered microprotein ligands for large-scale purification
SO Speciality Chemicals, (Oct 1996) pp. 267.
ISSN: 0262-2262.
LA English
WC 1607
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB John Maclennan, Edward Cohen, Rachel Kent, Arthur Ley, William Markland, Daniel Potter and Thomas Ransohoff.
The ability to quickly design and engineer stable separation ligands capable of selectively binding a target molecule in the presence of even extremely closely related impurities has long been a desire of pilot and process development groups. Dyax's technology now makes it possible to select separation ligands that will bind and release the target molecule under predetermined conditions, to select ligands that will have outstanding physical and chemical stability, and to engineer the ligand's ability to discriminate between the target and closely related contaminants. This technology is capable of isolating a natural product from a complex mixture or resolving the enantiomers of a chiral molecule. Additionally, this can be used to purify proteins and biotherapeutics. This ligand discovery technology has been due to several breakthroughs in the fields of molecular biology and combinatorial chemistry.
Combinatorial chemistry is a chemical **synthesis** strategy that results in a large number of chemical variants that can easily be tested for bioactivity or binding. Often combinatorial chemistry results in a mixture of many compounds that are tested together for the desired properties. Collections of these compounds are often referred to as combinatorial libraries.
The molecular biological component of the technology is based on the fact that many 'genetic packages' including bacteria, yeast cells, spores and bacteriophage, bacterial viruses that are sometimes called phage, produce proteins on the external surface of the genetic package. It is possible to insert genetic information into the genetic package, resulting in a new protein 'displayed' on the package's outer surface. This new protein is coded by the DNA that is inserted into the genetic package. This technology uses phage as the genetic package, and employs combinatorial techniques to produce millions of variants of a selected microprotein on the phage's outer surface. Together these millions of different phage are called a phage display **library**.
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L5 ANSWER 49 OF 778 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 97:294912 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: WR930
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **Synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines
AU Maclean D (Reprint); Schullek J R; Murphy M M; Ni Z J; Gordon E M; Gallop M A
CS AFFYMAX RES INST, 3410 CENT EXPRESSWAY, SANTA CLARA, CA 95051 (Reprint)
CYA USA
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1 APR 1997) Vol. 94, No. 7, pp. 2805-2810.
Publisher: NATL ACAD SCIENCES, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVE NW, WASHINGTON, DC

20418.
ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 30
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The application of a new encoding technology for drug discovery is described, A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepared on a beaded polymeric support, Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent In association with an oligomeric '' **tag**,'' the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepared, After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by analysis of the associated tags at sub-picomole levels, Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were identified, many from multiple beads, The most potent inhibitor was found to have a K-i of 160 pM, approximate to 3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay, Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extracting information from such compound collections, producing more data on a larger number of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 50 OF 778 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 96:743300 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: VL266
TI STUDIES ON THE **SYNTHESIS** AND APPLICATIONS OF SYNTHETIC OLIGONUCLEOTIDE COMBINATORIAL LIBRARIES
AU MARKIEWICZ W T (Reprint); MARKIEWICZ M; ASTRIAB A; GODZINA P
CS POLISH ACAD SCI, INST BIOORGAN CHEM, NOSKOWSKIEGO 12, PL-61704 POZNAN, POLAND (Reprint)
CYA POLAND
SO COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, (1996) Vol. 61, Sp. iss. SI, pp. S315-S318.
ISSN: 0010-0765.
DT Article; Journal
FS PHYS
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 16
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Synthetic dispersed Oligonucleotide Combinatorial Libraries (d-SOCLs) were obtained by phosphoramidite method using a split **synthesis** approach on beads of a high-cross-linked polystyrene. Two independent selection modes, useful in **screening** and pulling out of beads of SOCLs, using either biotinylated or/and fluorescently labelled probes are presented. Elements of the SOCLs were coded by a **synthesis** of a **tag** which included an element of a **library** flanked upstream by a forward, a sequencing primer sequences and by a downstream reverse PCR primer, respectively.

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 778 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 95:298966 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: QV417
TI IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A NOVEL CYTOKINE-INDUCIBLE NUCLEAR-PROTEIN FROM HUMAN ENDOTHELIAL-CELLS
AU CHU W; BURNS D K; SWERLICK R A; PRESKY D H (Reprint)

CS HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC, ROCHE RES CTR, DEPT INFLAMMAT AUTOIMMUNE DIS, NUTLEY, NJ, 07110 (Reprint); HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC, ROCHE RES CTR, DEPT INFLAMMAT AUTOIMMUNE DIS, NUTLEY, NJ, 07110; EMORY UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT DERMATOL, ATLANTA, GA, 30322
CYA USA
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (28 APR 1995) Vol. 270, No. 17, pp. 10236-10245.
ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 57
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Vascular endothelial cells undergo profound changes upon cellular activation including expression of a spectrum of cell activation-associated genes. These changes play important roles in many physiological and pathological events, By differential **screening** of a cDNA **library** prepared from interleukin-1 alpha and tumor necrosis factor-alpha-stimulated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, we have identified a novel cytokine-inducible gene, designated as C-193, The compiled cDNA sequence of C-193 is 1901 base pairs long and shows no significant homology with any known gene sequence, Genomic DNA analysis revealed that C-193 is encoded by a single gene, which is conserved in different mammalian species. The C-193 gene was localized to human chromosome 10 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids, Multiple AT-rich mRNA decay elements were identified in the 3'-untranslated region, C-193 mRNA expression was rapidly and transiently induced by treatment with interleukin-1 alpha or tumor necrosis factor-alpha, reached a peak of expression about 16 h post tumor necrosis factor-alpha stimulation, and the induction of C-193 was protein **synthesis** independent, Lipopolysaccharide and cycloheximide were also potent inducers of C-193 mRNA Therefore, C-193 represents a new addition to the primary response gene family, In vitro translation of C-193 yielded a 36-kDa protein product, consistent with the predicted open reading frame of 818 amino acids and a calculated molecular mass of 36 kDa for C-193 protein, The predicted protein sequence contains a basic amino acid cluster similar to a nuclear localization signal, four tandem repeats of ankyrin-like se quence, and multiple consensus protein phosphorylation sites, C-193 was engineered with a FLAG **tag** at its carboxyl terminus and transiently expressed in COS cells, Consistent with the presence of a putative nuclear localization signal, the C-193-FLAG protein was localized to the nucleus of transfected COS cells by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy, C-193-FLAG prepared in vitro was capable of binding DNA cellulose, These results indicate that C-193 protein may play an important role in endothelial cell activation.

L5 ANSWER 52 OF 778 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 92:358610 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: HY053
TI ENCODED COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY
AU BRENNER S (Reprint); LERNER R A
CS SCRIPPS CLIN & RES FDN, RES INST, DEPT CHEM, 10666 N TORREY PINES, LA JOLLA, CA, 92037 (Reprint); SCRIPPS CLIN & RES FDN, RES INST, DEPT MOLEC BIOL, LA JOLLA, CA, 92037

CYA USA
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (15 JUN 1992) Vol. 89, No. 12, pp. 5381-5383.
ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 10
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The diversity of chemical **synthesis** and the power of genetics are linked to provide a powerful, versatile method for drug **screening**. A process of alternating parallel combinatorial **synthesis** is used to encode individual members of a large **library** of chemicals with unique nucleotide sequences. After the chemical entity is bound to a target, the genetic **tag** can be amplified by replication and utilized for enrichment of the bound molecules by serial hybridization to a subset of the **library**. The nature of the chemical structure bound to the receptor is decoded by sequencing the nucleotide **tag**.

L5 ANSWER 53 OF 778 TOXLIT
AN 1997:79955 TOXLIT
DN CA-126-311974X
TI Encoded combinatorial chemistry: **synthesis** and **screening** of a **library** of highly functionalized pyrrolidines.
AU Maclean D; Schullek JR; Murphy MM; Ni Z; Gordon EM; Gallop MA
CS Affymax Research Institute, Santa Clara
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A, (1997). Vol. 94, No. 7, pp. 2805-2810.
CODEN: PNASA. ISSN. 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS CA
LA English
OS CA 126:311974
EM 199707
AB The application of a new encoding technol. for drug discovery is described. A combinatorial **library** of mercaptoacyl pyrrolidines has been prepd. on a beaded polymeric support. Each polymer bead carries one **library** constituent in assocn. with an oligomeric " **tag**," the structure of which is a record of the specific reagents from which that **library** member was prepd. After the ligands were solubilized, an array of such beads was screened for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitory activity, and the structures of active pyrrolidines were deduced by anal. of the assocd. tags at sub-picomole levels. Several extremely potent enzyme inhibitors were identified, many from multiple beads. The most potent inhibitor was found to have a Ki of 160 pM, .apprxeq.3-fold more active than captopril in the same assay. Direct comparison with iterative deconvolution shows that the encoded **screening** strategy is a much more efficient means for extg. information from such compd. collections, producing more data on a larger no. of active structures.

L5 ANSWER 54 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:123340 USPATFULL
TI Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 (MIP-2)
IN Wolpe, Stephen D., 88 Lake St., Arlington, MA, United States 02174
Cerami, Anthony, Ram Island Dr., Shelter Island, NY, United States

11964
Sherry, Barbara, 325 E. 84th St., New York, NY, United States 10021
PI US 5703206 19971230
AI US 1994-285498 19940803 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-105105, filed on 10 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-914045, filed on 13 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-399971, filed on 1 Sep 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240078, filed on 2 Sep 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-104827, filed on 2 Oct 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-766852, filed on 16 Aug 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-414098, filed on 7 Sep 1982, now patented, Pat. No. US 4603106 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-351290, filed on 22 Feb 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1981-299932, filed on 8 Sep 1981, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ulm, John; Assistant Examiner: Mertz, Prema
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An inflammatory cytokine is disclosed which has been isolated from cells that have been incubated with a stimulator material. The inflammatory cytokine comprises a protein that is capable of binding to heparin, inducing localized inflammation characterized by polymorphonuclear cell infiltration when administered subcutaneously and having potent in vitro chemotactic activity while inducing little or no in vitro chemokinesis in polymorphonuclear cells, while lacking the ability to suppress the activity of the anabolic enzyme lipoprotein lipase, cause the cytotoxicity of cachectin/TNF-sensitive cells, stimulate the blastogenesis of endotoxin-resistant C3H/HeJ thymocytes, or induce the production of cachectin/TNF by primary thioglycollate-elicited mouse macrophage cells. A particular inflammatory cytokine has been isolated and its cDNA has been sequenced. The sequence predicts a protein cDNA of 73 amino acids in length and a molecular weight of 7,851. Diagnostic and therapeutic utilities are proposed, and testing procedures, materials in kit form, recombinant materials and procedures, and pharmaceutical compositions are likewise set forth.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 55 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:123194 USPATFULL
TI Expression **library** immunization
IN Johnston, Stephen A., Dallas, TX, United States
Barry, Michael A., Carrollton, TX, United States
Lai, Wayne C., Richardson, TX, United States
PA Board of Regents The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5703057 19971230
AI US 1995-421155 19950407 (8)

DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Low, Christopher S.F.
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2243
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A general method for vaccinating against any pathogen is presented. The method utilizes expression **library** immunization, where an animal is inoculated with an expression **library** constructed from fragmented genomic DNA of the pathogen. All potential epitopes of the pathogen's proteins are encoded in its DNA, and genetic immunization is used to directly introduce one or more expression **library** clones to the immune system, producing an immune response to the encoded protein. Inoculation of expression libraries representing portions of the Mycoplasma pulmonis genome was shown to protect mice from subsequent challenge by this natural pathogen. Protection against Listeria was also obtained using the method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 56 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:123062 USPATFULL
TI DNAS encoding human macrophage migration inhibition factor related peptides
IN Odink, Karel Gerrit, Rheinfelden, Switzerland
Clerc, Roger, Basel, Switzerland
Cerletti, Nico, Bottmingen, Switzerland
Bruggen, Josef, Riehen, Switzerland
Tarcsay, Lajos, Grenzach-Wyhlen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Sorg, Clemens, Munster, Germany, Federal Republic of
Wiesendanger, Walter, Munchenstein, Switzerland
PA Novartis Corporation, Summit, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5702920 19971230
AI US 1995-508142 19950727 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-230664, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-617485, filed on 21 Nov 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5350687 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-104744, filed on 2 Oct 1987, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1986-28358 19861127
GB 1996-8623850 19961003
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ulm, John; Assistant Examiner: Mertz, Prema
LREP Nowak, Henry P.; Elmer, James S.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3353
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention concerns polypeptides related to human macrophage migration inhibition factor, in particular the polypeptides called MRP-8

and MRP-14, processes for their preparation, mRNAs, DNAs and hybrid vectors coding for those polypeptides, hosts transformed with such a hybrid vector, monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to those polypeptides, and diagnostic methods for inflammatory conditions and cystic fibrosis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:123042 USPATFULL
TI Procedure for normalization of cDNA libraries
IN Bonaldo, Maria DeFatima, New York, NY, United States
Soares, Marcelo Bento, New York, NY, United States
PA The Trustees of Columbia University in The City of New York, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5702898 19971230
AI US 1995-465857 19950606 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP White, John P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 629
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides a method to normalize a cDNA **library** constructed in a vector capable of being converted to single-stranded circles and capable of producing complementary nucleic acid molecules to the single-stranded circles comprising: (a) converting the cDNA **library** in single-stranded circles; (b) generating complementary nucleic acid molecules to the single-stranded circles; (c) hybridizing the single-stranded circles converted in step (a) with complementary nucleic acid molecules of step (b) to produce partial duplexes to an appropriate Cot; (e) separating the unhybridized single-stranded circles from the hybridized single-stranded circles, thereby generating a normalized cDNA **library**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 58 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:120738 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotide encoding saliva binding protein
IN Hodgson, John Edward, Malvern, PA, United States
Burnham, Martin Karl Russell, Norristown, PA, United States
PA SmithKline Beecham, p.l.c., Brentford, England (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5700928 19971223
AI US 1996-729202 19961015 (8)
PRAI GB 1995-21147 19951016
GB 1996-4599 19960304
GB 1996-16136 19960801
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Bui, Phuong T.
LREP Gimmi, Edward R.; King, William T.; Lentz, Edward T.
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1320

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Saliva binding protein polypeptides and DNA (RNA) of Staphylococcus aureus encoding such saliva binding protein and a procedure for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such saliva binding protein for the treatment of infection, particularly bacterial infections. Antagonists against such saliva binding protein and their use as a therapeutic to treat infections, particularly bacterial infections are also disclosed. Also disclosed are diagnostics assays for detecting diseases related to the presence of saliva binding protein nucleic acid sequences and the polypeptides in a host. Also disclosed are diagnostic assays for detecting polynucleotides encoding saliva binding protein family and for detecting the polypeptide in a host.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 59 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:120476 USPATFULL
TI Polypeptide possessing protein disulfide isomerase activity gene encoding the same and process for producing the same
IN Yamada, Yukio, Tsushima, Japan
Asami, Osamu, Kounan, Japan
Sugiyama, Hidehiko, Nagoya, Japan
Idekoba, Chie, Nagoya, Japan
Hoshino, Fumihiko, Aichi, Japan
Hirai, Masana, Seto, Japan
Kajino, Tsutomu, Toyoake, Japan
Imaeda, Takao, Kasugai, Japan
Sarai, Kiyoko, Toyota, Japan
PA Kabushiki Kaisha Toyota Chuo Kenkusho, Aichi, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5700659 19971223
AI US 1995-464365 19950605 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-68395, filed on 27 May 1993, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1992-135254 19920527
JP 1993-44013 19930304
JP 1993-44014 19930304
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Furman, Keith C.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 4
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1262
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A highly thermostable polypeptide possessing protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) activity, a gene coding for the polypeptide and a process for producing the polyeptide are provided. The polypeptide possessing PDI activity is characterized by A) having a capability of catalyzing a disulfide exchange in proteins, B) recognizing mainly ribonuclease A as a substrate, C) having a suitable active temperature of 20.degree. to 70.degree. C., D) being stable at a pH value of 6 to 9, and E) having a molecular weight of about 60,000 to 62,000. Since it has a higher thermostability and exhibits a stable activity in a wider dithiothreitol concentration range as compared with the conventional PDI, it is

possible to provide a novel enzyme active protein which can be advantageously used for a refolding reaction of certain proteins. Further, a process which enables the polylpeptide possessing PDI activity to be efficiently produced using Humicola insolens or a transformant transformed with an expression vector containing the above-described gene is also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 60 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:120460 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotide sizing using immobilized cleavable primers
IN Monforte, Joseph Albert, Berkeley, CA, United States
Becker, Christopher Hank, Menlo Park, CA, United States
Shaler, Thomas Andrew, San Francisco, CA, United States
Pollart, Daniel Joseph, Menlo Park, CA, United States
PA SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5700642 19971223
AI US 1995-445751 19950522 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton A.
LREP Evans, Susan T.; Fabian, Gary R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 48 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2332
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides modified oligonucleotide primers that (i)
are designed for attachment to a solid support in a manner that does not
block the ability to extend the primer from its 3' end, and (ii) incorporate a clearable moiety so that a 3' portion of the primer (linked to an extension product) can be released from an immobilized 5' portion. Upon selective cleavage of the cleavable site, a large portion of the primer fragment remains affixed to the solid support. This enables the release of primer extension products that contain about five
or fewer base pairs of the primer sequence, to provide more useful sizing and sequence information per fragment than extension products containing the entire primer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 61 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:120456 USPATFULL
TI Cell death regulator
IN Korsmeyer, Stanley J., Clayton, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5700638 19971223
AI US 1994-248819 19940525 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-112208, filed on 26 Aug 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Bugaisky, Gabriele
E.
LREP Dunn, Tracy J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 21
DRWN 59 Drawing Figure(s); 35 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4034
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides a bcl-2 related protein, bcl-2 muteins, and uses thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 62 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:118172 USPATFULL
TI Yeast telomerase compositions
IN Gottschling, Daniel E., Chicago, IL, United States
Singer, Miriam S., Chicago, IL, United States
PA Arch Development Corporation, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698686 19971216
AI US 1995-431080 19950428 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-326781, filed on 20 Oct 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 71
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7319
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are various methods, compositions and **screening** assays connected with telomerase, including genes encoding the template RNA of S. cerevisiae telomerase and various telomerase-associated polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:118171 USPATFULL
TI Morpholino-subunit combinatorial **library** and method
IN Summerton, James E., Corvallis, OR, United States
Weller, Dwight D., Corvallis, OR, United States
PA Antivirals Inc., Corvallis, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698685 19971216
AI US 1995-414018 19950331 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-242159, filed on 11 May 1994, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5506337 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-15211, filed on 9 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5521063 which
is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-988895, filed on 10 Dec 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-799681, filed on 21 Nov 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5185444 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-454057, filed on 20 Dec 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-100033, filed on 23 Sep 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 5142047 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-944707, filed on 18 Dec 1986, now patented, Pat. No. US 5217866 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-911258, filed on 24 Sep 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-712396, filed on 15 Mar 1985, now abandoned And a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-979158, filed on

23 Nov 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5405938 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-719732, filed on 20 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5166315 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-454055, filed on 20 Dec 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5034506
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Sholtz, Charles K.; Dehlinger, Peter J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 37 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2440
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of generating a compound capable of interacting specifically with a selected macromolecular ligand is disclosed. The method involves contacting the ligand with a combinatorial **library** of oligomers composed of morpholino subunits with a variety of nucleobase and non-nucleobase side chains. Oligomer molecules that bind specifically to the receptor are isolated and their sequence of base moieties is determined. Also disclosed is a combinatorial **library** of oligomers useful in the method and novel morpholino-subunit polymer compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 64 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117938 USPATFULL
TI Human PAK65
IN Abo, Arie, San Francisco, CA, United States
Martin, George A., Berkeley, CA, United States
PA Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Richmond, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698445 19971216
AI US 1996-636036 19960422 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-369780, filed on 6 Jan 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5518911
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Hobbs, Lisa J.
LREP Ashton, Nina M.; Giotta, Gregory J.Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2965
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A novel human serine protein kinase, human p21-protein activated serine kinase p65 protein, referred to as hPAK65, and methods for its preparation and use are provided. Nucleic acids encoding hPAK65 and methods for their use in preparing hPAK65 as well as in preparing and identifying hPAK65 analogs are provided. Methods provided for the use of hPAK65 protein and its protein fragments, such as those that retain at least one hPAK65 activity, that include **screening** libraries of agents for candidates that modulate hPAK65 activity. Methods are provided to identify agents that modulate the interaction of hPAK65 with rho-like p21 GTPases, particularly rac1 and CDC42Hs binding to hPAK65 and subsequent activation of hPAK65 serine protein kinase activity, that

modulate hPAK65 serine protein kinase activity, and that modulate hPAK65 effect on p21 protein GTPase activity. Such modulating agents can provide novel chemotherapeutic agents for treatment of neoplasia, lymphoproliferative conditions, arthritis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, apoptosis, and the like, that are related to hPAK65 and p21 protein signal transduction pathways.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 65 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117935 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding an 18 Kd CDK6 inhibiting protein
IN Xiong, Yue, Chapel Hill, NC, United States
Guan, Kunliang, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PA The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698442 19971216
AI US 1995-476070 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-263935, filed on 21 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5631156
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Schwartzman, Robret
LREP Myers Bigel Sibley Sajovec, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 792
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A nucleic acid encoding a CDK inhibiting protein, particularly a CDK6 inhibiting protein, is selected from the group consisting of: (a) DNA having the nucleotide sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:1 (which encodes the protein having the amino acid sequence given herein as SEQ ID NO:2), and which are refered to as p18.sup.INK6 ; (b) nucleic acids which hybridize to DNA of (a) above and which encode a CDK inhibiting protein; and (c) nucleic acids which differs from the DNA of (a) or (b) above due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, and which encodes a CDK inhibiting protein encoded by a DNA of (a) or (b) above. Constructs containing such DNA, cells containing such constructs, proteins encoded by such DNA, antibodies which bind thereto, antisense oligonucleotides corresponding to such DNA, and methods of using the same are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 66 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117932 USPATFULL
TI Novel malignant cell type markers of the interior nuclear matrix
IN Toukatly, Gary, Amhurst, NH, United States
Lidgard, Graham P., Wellesley, MA, United States
PA Matritech, Inc., Newton, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698439 19971216
AI US 1995-470950 19950606 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-195487, filed on 14 Feb 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-901701, filed on 22 Jun 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Eyler, Yvonne
LREP Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,5
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1782
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are genetic sequences and their encoded amino acid sequences for two interior nuclear matrix proteins useful as markers of malignant cell types. Primary and secondary structure analysis of the proteins is presented as well as means for their recombinant production, and compositions and methods for the use of these markers in clinical assays and cancer therapies.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 67 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117922 USPATFULL
TI Human PAK65
IN Abo, Arie, San Francisco, CA, United States
Martin, George A., Berkeley, CA, United States
PA Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Richmond, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698428 19971216
AI US 1997-780833 19970110 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-475682, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5605825 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-369780, filed on 6 Jan 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5518911
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Hobbs, Lisa J.
LREP Ashton, Nina M.; Giotta, Ph.D. FI Onyx Pharmaceuticals Inc., Gregory J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2970
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A novel human serine protein kinase, human p21-protein activated serine kinase p65 protein, referred to as hPAK65, and methods for its preparation and use are provided. Nucleic acids encoding hPAK65 and methods for their use in preparing hPAK65 as well as in preparing and identifying hPAK65 analogs are provided. Methods provided for the use of hPAK65 protein and its protein fragments, such as those that retain at least one hPAK65 activity, that include **screening** libraries of agents for candidates that modulate hPAK65 activity. Methods are provided to identify agents that modulate the interaction of hPAK65 with rho-like p21 GTPases, particularly rac1 and CDC42Hs binding to hPAK65 and subsequent activation of hPAK65 serine protein kinase activity, that modulate hPAK65 serine protein kinase activity, and that modulate hPAK65 effect on p21 protein GTPase activity. Such modulating agents can provide novel chemotherapeutic agents for treatment of neoplasia,

lymphoproliferative conditions, arthritis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, apoptosis, and the like, that are related to hPAK65 and p21 protein signal transduction pathways.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 68 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117921 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions involved in cell growth, neoplasia and immunoregulation
IN Keene, Jack D., c/o Duke University, Durham, NC, United States 27710
King, Peter H., c/o Duke University, Durham, NC, United States 27710
Levine, Todd, c/o Duke University, Durham, NC, United States 27710
PA Keene, Jack D., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. individual)
King, Peter H., Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S. individual)
Levine, Todd, Durham, NC, United States (U.S. individual)
PI US 5698427 19971216
AI US 1995-470469 19950606 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-881075, filed on 11 May 1992, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5444149
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ziska, Suzanne E.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1177
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A peptide, Hel-N1, which can bind to a 3'-untranslated mRNA sequence (which encompasses the "instability sequence") that is uniquely present in the messenger RNAs that encode oncoproteins and lymphokines, and mediates the specific destruction of the messenger RNAs, is described. Full-length Hel-N1 is capable of suppressing cell growth and causing cellular differentiation. Hel-N1 possess three RNA recognition motifs. One of these forms an RNA-binding domain which, when transfected alone into cells, causes them to undergo rapid growth.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 69 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117920 USPATFULL
TI Surface expression libraries of heteromeric receptors
IN Huse, William D., Del Mar, CA, United States
PA IXSYS, Incorporated, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698426 19971216
AI US 1995-464136 19950605 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-349131, filed on 1 Dec 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-120648, filed on 13 Sep 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-767136, filed on 27 Sep 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-590219, filed on 28 Sep 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Garry, Sean M.
LREP Campbell & Flores LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1774
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition of matter comprising a plurality of procaryotic cells containing diverse combinations of first and second DNA sequences encoding first and second polypeptides which form a heteromeric receptor exhibiting binding activity toward a preselected molecule, said heteromeric receptors being expressed on the surface of filamentous bacteriophage.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 70 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117888 USPATFULL
TI Nucleotide sequences and methods for detection of Serpulina hyodysenteriae
IN Duhamel, Gerald E., Lincoln, NE, United States
Elder, Robert, Lincoln, NE, United States
PA Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, NE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698394 19971216
AI US 1994-252492 19940601 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey
LREP Suiter & Associates PC
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2379
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides a method for detecting the presence of Serpulina hyodysenteriae in a biological sample, an oligonucleotide primer and an S. hyodysenteriae-specific oligonucleotide probe useful in that method, and an article of manufacture that contains the primers and/or probe. Also provided are an about 2.3-kb DNA fragment derived from genomic DNA of S. hyodysenteriae and encoding for an about 56 kDa polypeptide, a recombinant expression vector containing the DNA fragment, the 56 kDa polypeptide and a monoclonal antibody reactive with the peptide, and a method of assaying for antibodies reactive with the 56 kDa peptide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 71 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:117884 USPATFULL
TI Hepatitis C immunoassays
IN Houghton, Michael, Danville, CA, United States
Choo, Qui-Lim, El Cerrito, CA, United States
Kuo, George, San Francisco, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5698390 19971216
AI US 1994-306472 19940915 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-103961, filed on 9 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5350671 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-456637, filed on 21 Dec 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-355002, filed on 18 May 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-341334, filed on 20 Apr 1989, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1989-325338, filed on 17 Mar 1989, now abandoned , each Ser. No. US -

which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-271450, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-263584, filed on 26 Oct 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-191263, filed on 6 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-161072, filed on 26 Feb 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-139886, filed on 30 Dec 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-122714, filed on 18 Nov 1987, now abandoned

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Knode, Marian C.; Assistant Examiner: Wortman, Donna C.

LREP Monroy, Gladys H.; Harbin, Alisa A.; Blackburn, Robert P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 64

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 187 Drawing Figure(s); 168 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 8338

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A family of cDNA sequences derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV) are provided. These sequences encode antigens which react immunologically with antibodies present in individuals with non-A non-B hepatitis (NANBH), but which are absent from individuals infected with hepatitis A

virus, or hepatitis B virus, and also are absent in control individuals.

The HCV cDNA sequences lack substantial homology to the sequences of hepatitis delta virus (HDV) and HBV. A comparison of the sequences of amino acids encoded in the HCV cDNA with the sequences of Flaviviruses indicates that HCV may be related to the Flaviviruses.

The HCV cDNA sequences and the polypeptides encoded therein are useful as reagents for the detection and therapy of HCV. The reagents provided in the invention are also useful for the isolation of NANBH agent(s), for the propagation of these agents in tissue culture, and for the **screening** of antiviral agents for HCV.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 72 OF 778 USPATFULL

AN 97:115237 USPATFULL

TI 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein II

IN Gentz, Reiner L., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Fleischmann, Robert D., Washington, DC, United States

PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5696076 19971209

AI US 1994-264003 19940622 (8)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hendricks, Keith D.

LREP Olstein, Elliot M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 27

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1072

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a human FLAP II polypeptide and DNA (RNA) encoding such polypeptide. Also provided is a procedure for producing such polypeptide

by recombinant techniques. Further, antagonist/inhibitors against such

polypeptide are disclosed. Such antagonist/inhibitors may be used for therapeutic purposes, for example, for treating inflammation, bronchial asthma and may also be used as gastric cytoprotective agents and to treat human glomerulonephritis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 73 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115159 USPATFULL
TI Neurogenic differentiation (neurod) genes
IN Weintraub, deceased, Harold M., late of Seattle, WA, United States by Nancy Weintraub, executrix
Lee, Jacqueline E., Denver, CO, United States
Hollenberg, Stanley M., Portland, OR, United States
Tapscott, Stephen J., Seattle, WA, United States
PA Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695995 19971209
AI US 1995-552142 19951102 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-239238, filed on 6 May 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: LeGuyader, John L.
LREP Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2096
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Neurogenic differentiation genes and proteins are identified, isolated, and sequenced. Expression of neuroD has been demonstrated in neural, pancreatic, and gastrointestinal cells. Ectopic expression of neuroD in non-neuronal cells of Xenopus embryos induced formation of neurons.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 74 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115145 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotides, vectors, cells and an expression method for human MutT2
IN Wei, Ying-Fei, Darnestown, MD, United States
Kirkness, Ewen F., Olney, MD, United States
PA Human Genome Sciences, Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695980 19971209
AI US 1995-470261 19950606 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Riley, Jezia
LREP Olstein, Elliot M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1337
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A human hMutT2 polypeptide and DNA (RNA) encoding such polypeptide and a
procedure for producing such polypeptide by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptide for

hydrolyzing and eliminating oxidized guanine nucleotides from the nucleotide pool to ensure correct DNA **synthesis**. Diagnostic assays are also disclosed which detect the presence of a mutated form of hMutT2 and over-expression of the hMutT2 protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 75 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115131 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding daunorubicin 14-hyroxylase and method for preparing doxorubicin
IN Inventi, Augusto Solari, Milan, Italy
Breme, Umberto, Vigevano, Italy
Colombo, Anna Luisa, Milan, Italy
Hutchinson, Charles Richard, Cross Plains, WI, United States
Otten, Sharee, Madison, WI, United States
Scotti, Claudio, Motta Visconti, Italy
PA Pharmacia & Upjohn S.p.A., Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695966 19971209
AI US 1995-396218 19950227 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Carlson, K. Cochrane
LREP Nikaido, Marmelstein Murray & Oram, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 609
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The ability to convert daunorubicin to doxorubicin can be conferred on a host cell by transformation with a recombinant vector comprising DNA encoding daunorubicin 14-hydroxylase. The host cell can then be used to produce doxorubicin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 76 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115128 USPATFULL
TI Endothelial PAS domain protein
IN McKnight, Steven L., Dallas, TX, United States
Russell, David W., Dallas, TX, United States
Tian, Hui, Dallas, TX, United States
PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695963 19971209
AI US 1997-785241 19970117 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Schwartzman, Robert
LREP Osman, Richard Aron
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1212
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods and compositions relating to endothelial PAS domain protein 1 (EPAS1) and related nucleic acids. The proteins may

be produced recombinantly from transformed host cells from the disclosed
EPAS1 encoding nucleic acids or purified from human cells. The invention
provides isolated EPAS1 hybridization probes and primers capable of specifically hybridizing with the disclosed EPAS1 gene, EPAS1-specific binding agents such as specific antibodies, and methods of making and using the subject compositions in diagnosis, therapy and in the biopharmaceutical industry.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 77 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115119 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding two fish neuropeptides
IN Sherwood, Nancy Gail McKeown, Victoria, Canada
Parker, David Bernard, Victoria, Canada
McRory, John Edwin, Victoria, Canada
Lescheid, David William, Victoria, Canada
PA University of Victoria Innovation & Development Corporation, Victoria, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695954 19971209
AI US 1993-62472 19930514 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Hayes, Robert C.
LREP Klarquist,Sparkman, Campbell, Leigh & Whinston, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1960
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel DNAs are provided which code for fish PACAP and GHRH-like peptide.
Methods are provided for production of fish PACAP and fish GHRH-like peptide by expression of the novel DNAs. Additionally, methods are provided for producing enhanced growth o

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f fish by transfection with the
novel DNAs of the invention. Further a method is provided for identification of transgenic fish.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 78 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115107 USPATFULL
TI Interaction trap systems for analysis of protein networks
IN Brent, Roger, Cambridge, MA, United States
Finley, Jr., Russell L., Belmont, MA, United States
PA The General Hospital Corporation, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695941 19971209
AI US 1997-783534 19970114 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-263566, filed on 22 Jun 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chambers, Jasemine C.; Assistant Examiner: Priebe, Scott D.
LREP Clark & Elbing LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,12
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1050
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are improved methods for detecting protein-protein interactions. These methods involve either a determination of whether three or more proteins are capable of interacting in a trimeric or
END
higher order complex or whether two or more mammalian proteins interact,
the latter method utilizing yeast mating to bring candidate proteins into contact with one another.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 79 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:115103 USPATFULL
TI Method for serial analysis of gene expression
IN Kinzler, Kenneth W., Bel Air, MD, United States
Vogelstein, Bert, Baltimore, MD, United States
Velculescu, Victor E., Baltimore, MD, United States
Zhang, Lin, Baltimore, MD, United States
PA The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695937 19971209
AI US 1995-527154 19950912 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fleisher, Mindy; Assistant Examiner: Weiss, Bonnie D.
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 4
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 974
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Serial analysis of gene expression, SAGE, a method for the rapid quantitative and qualitative analysis of transcripts is provided. Short defined sequence tags corresponding to expressed genes are isolated and analyzed. Sequencing of over 1,000 defined tags in a short period of time (e.g., hours) reveals a gene expression pattern characteristic of the function of a cell or tissue. Moreover, SAGElynucleotide sequences and
antibodies which specifically bind to FHF-1.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 81 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112600 USPATFULL
TI DNA sequences involved in soraphen biosynthesis by myxobacteria
IN Schupp, Thomas, Mohlin, Switzerland
Neff, Snezana, Bubendorf, Switzerland
Ligon, James M., Basel, Switzerland
PA Novartis Finance Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693774 19971202
WO 9405793 19940317

AI US 1995-392731 19950224 (8)
WO 1993-US7954 19930824
19950224 PCT 371 date
19950224 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Atzel, Amy
LREP Meigs, J. Timothy
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2001
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a DNA molecule isolated from the genome

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of Sorangium cellulosum that encodes a polypeptide required for soraphen
biosynthesis and to methods for the preparation of said DNA fragment. The present invention further relates to plasmids, vectors, and host cells that comprise the DNA molecule of the invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 82 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112585 USPATFULL
TI Human T-cell leukemia virus transcription modulators and **screening** assays
IN Wachsman, William, Encinitas, CA, United States
Martin, Tracy, Coronado, CA, United States
Klump, Wolfgang, Del Mar, CA, United States
PA Regents of The University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693759 19971202
AI US 1997-824277 19970326 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-383761, filed on 3 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5616475
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: McKelvey, Terry A.
LREP Osman, Richard Aron
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1104
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods and compositions relating to the Tax-response Complex-1 (TRC-1) a transcription complex associated with disease, particularly HTLV infection. TRC-1 is composed of novel forms of JunB and a member of a novel protein family called small nuclear factors or SNFs. The expression of these compounds are shown to correlate with cell lineage, activation and infection. SNFs and T-cell specific forms of JunB, find particular use in **screening** assays for agents or lead compounds for agents useful in the diagnosis, prognosis or treatment of disease, particularly HTLV infection. Nucleic acids encoding SNFs, and SNF-specific binding agents find use in diagnosis and as commercial reagents for the biopharmaceutical industry.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 83 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112319 USPATFULL
TI Cytoplasmic modulators of integrin binding/signalling
IN Staunton, Donald E., Kirkland, WA, United States
Harris, Edith Salot, Seattle, WA, United States
PA ICOS Corporation, Bothell, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693483 19971202
AI US 1996-583318 19960105 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Leary, Louise
LREP Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 681
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods to identify modulators of integrin binding and/or signalling activity. Specifically the invention relates to a method to identify compounds which can alter the interaction between the cytoplasmic domain of a .beta..sub.1 integrin and a proteasome subunit protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 84 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112312 USPATFULL
TI Methods of **screening** for compounds capable of modulating vesicular release
IN Scheller, Richard H., Palo Alto, CA, United States
PA The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693476 19971202
AI US 1995-393985 19950224 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura
LREP Sholtz, Charles K.; Dehlinger, Peter J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 31 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2367
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of identifying compounds capable of affecting binding of a SNAP-25, .alpha.-SNAP, n-secl or VAMP to syntaxin are disclosed. Compounds identified by such methods are useful for modulating vesicular release, such as release at neural synapses.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 85 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112310 USPATFULL
TI Linked breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility gene
IN Shattuck-Eidens, Donna M., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Simard, Jacques, Quebec, Canada
Durocher, Francine, Ste-Foy, Canada
Emi, Mitsuuru, Tokoyo, Japan

Nakamura, Yusuke, Yokohama, Japan
PA Myriad Genetics, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)
Centre de Recherche du Chul, Sainte-Foy, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
Cancer Institute, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693473 19971202
AI US 1995-480784 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-409305, filed on 24 Mar 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-348824, filed on 29 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-308104, filed on 9 Sep 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-300266, filed on 2 Sep 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-289221, filed on 12 Aug 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Rees, Dianne
LREP Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4831
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates generally to the field of human genetics. Specifically, the present invention relates to methods and materials used to isolate and detect a human breast and ovarian cancer predisposing gene (BRCA1), some mutant alleles of which cause susceptibility to cancer, in particular breast and ovarian cancer. More specifically, the invention relates to germline mutations in the BRCA1 gene and their use in the diagnosis of predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer. The present invention further relates to somatic mutations in the BRCA1 gene in human breast and ovarian cancer and their use in the diagnosis and prognosis of human breast and ovarian cancer. Additionally, the invention relates to somatic mutations in the BRCA1 gene in other human cancers and their use in the diagnosis and prognosis of human cancers. The invention also relates to the therapy of human cancers which have a mutation in the BRCA1 gene, including gene therapy, protein replacement therapy and protein mimetics. The invention further relates to the **screening** of drugs for cancer therapy. Finally, the invention relates to the **screening** of the BRCA1 gene for mutations, which are useful for diagnosing the predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 86 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112309 USPATFULL
TI Detection of cryptosporidium parvum
IN Steele, Marilyn I., Edmond, OK, United States
Kuhls, Thomas L., Oklahoma City, OK, United States
Nida, S. Kay, Edmond, OK, United States
PA The Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693472 19971202
AI US 1995-473157 19950607 (8)
DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Rees, Dianne
LREP Dunlap & Codding, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1270
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and kit for the detection of Cryptosporidium parvum

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in aquatic
and biological samples such as surface water or feces. The method relies
on the use of primers to detect all or a portion of at least one DNA sequence characteristic of C. parvum, the sequence being all or part of the genomic regions referred to as 38G and HemA contained within recombinant plasmids pINV38G, and pHem4, respectively.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 87 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:112163 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant IL-5 antagonists useful in treatment of IL-5 mediated disorders
IN Ames, Jr., Robert S., Havertown, PA, United States
Appelbaum, Edward Robert, Blue Bell, PA, United States
Chaiken, Irwin M., Gladwyne, PA, United States
Cook, Richard M., Chester Springs, PA, United States
Gross, Mitchell Stuart, Wayne, PA, United States
Holmes, Stephen Dudley, Epsom, United Kingdom
McMillan, Lynette Jane, Ardmore, PA, United States
Theisen, Timothy Wayne, Phoenixville, PA, United States
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693323 19971202
AI US 1995-470110 19950606 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-363131, filed on 23 Dec 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Navarro, Mark
LREP Eagle, Alissa M.; Kinzig, Charles M.; Lentz, Edward T.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2276
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Chimeric, humanized and other IL-5 mAbs, derived from high affinity neutralizing mAbs, pharmaceutical compositions containing same, methods of treatment and diagnostics are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 88 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:110014 USPATFULL
TI Epidermal surface antigen gene
IN Duvic, Madeleine, Houston, TX, United States
Schroeder, Wanda T., Houston, TX, United States

PA The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5691460 19971125
AI US 1994-279270 19940722 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-956841, filed on 1 Oct 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton A.
END
LREP Mayfield, Es, Denise L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1915
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to the cloning, sequencing and characterization of a unique human epidermal surface antigen, ESA, and to methods for preparing and using the ESA gene and protein. The ESA gene is mapped to the region 17q11-12, on the long arm of chromosome 17,
in the same area as the NF1 locus (the gene for von Recklinghausen neurofibromatosis). The mouse ESA has been located to chromosome 11.
ESA
mRNA is expressed in cultured keratinocytes and melanocytes, as well as in several carcinoma cell lines. Methods employing the antigen and/or DNA segments in diagnostic and therapeutic methods, including gene therapy, for the treatment of a variety of diseases, including cancer and autoimmunity, are disclosed. Methods for targeting molecules to the suprabasal epidermal cell layer are also presented.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 89 OF 778 USPATFULL
AN 97:110009 USPATFULL
TI APC antibodies
IN Albertsen, Hans, Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Anand, Rakesh, Sandbach, England
Carlson, Mary, Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Groden, Joanna, Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Hedge, Philip John, Winsford, England
Joslyn, Geoff, Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Kinzler, Kenneth, Baltimore, MD, United States
Markham, Alexander Fred, Crewe, England
Nakamura, Yusuke, Tokyo, Japan
Thliveris, Andrew, Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Vogelstein, Bert, Baltimore, MD, United States
White, Raymond L., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
PA The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)
the Cancer Institute, London, England (non-U.S. corporation)
Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5691454 19971125
AI US 1995-452654 19950525 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-289548, filed on 12 Aug 1994 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-741940, filed on 8 Aug 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5352775
PRAI GB 1991-962 19910116

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       GB 1991-963         19910116
       GB 1991-974         19910116
       GB 1991-975         19910116
DT     Utility
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Johnson, Nancy A.
LREP   Banner & Witcoff, Ltd.
CLMN   Number of Claims: 8
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   42 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2304
CA      N-acetyl-galactosamine in .beta.1,4-linkage to subterminal galactose
       substituted with an .alpha.2,3-linked N-acetyl-neuraminic acid residue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5   ANSWER 92 OF 778  USPATFULL
AN     97:109743  USPATFULL
TI     Cell death regulators
IN     Korsmeyer, Stanley J., St. Louis, MO, United Statesu
=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:end y
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LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   310.55     310.70

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -7.06      -7.06

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